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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 3.

General Corbin missed the chance of seeing Hawaii but General Brockridge is on the ground and will be able to give the War Department all the points it needs about the Pacific cross-roads.

The Advertiser wishes Her Majesty the late Queen of Hawaii many happy returns of the day. As the first lady of her race, may she live long and prosper and lend her great influence to the happy and peaceable adjustment of the public problems of her former realm.

Cacao is one of many special products which may be grown on these islands providing the man who knows how gets land in the right place and labor of the qualified sort. Likewise vanilla beans, cardamom seeds, rubber, sisal fiber and a dozen other things that sell at a good price in the markets of the world.

Mr. Lopez may find that his program, whatever it is, may land him in a Manila jail. It certainly will if he talks as much sedition there as he is doing here. The fact that the islands are now subject to the civil power makes no particular difference, as the laws defining conspiracy could as easily reach Mr. Lopez in the act of inciting revolt against the authority of the United States in the Philippines as they reached the Ku Klux leaders in the South after reconstruction times.

BREVITY IN SERMONS.

An Eastern paper remarks that sermons are becoming shorter. The truth of the statement is not marred by the fact that sermons have been gradually shortening for a hundred years past. "Time was when a sermon lasted for two hours and when a minister who could not give his congregation a refreshing sleep was looked upon as a misfit. Thirty-five years ago the "religiosity" marked the close of the discourse, all chapters up to the "sixteenth" being lopped off for the next sermon. This made the exhortation about one hour long. Then the time-limit on both the sermon and prayer began to contract until now the whole service in an evangelical church takes about an hour and a quarter, the sermon occupying perhaps thirty minutes.

Can the sermon still be cut down to advantage? No doubt many sermons would profit by the pruning knife; we are not sure but all of them would. The best sermons preached in the United States today are made familiar to the Hawaiian public every Saturday in the columns of the "Advertiser." They are those contributed to the New York Sunday Herald by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth and one of them may be preached, with the most stately deliberation, in less than ten minutes. Each one of these sermons drives home some important truth with the force and precision of a steam hammer. Not one tries the plan of driving a dozen important truths partially home with scattering blows. There is no trouble to remember what Hepworth has preached. Once heard, the whole sermon, from text to benediction, is imbedded in the memory. Is it not a fair presumption that a sermon so constructed does more good, or at least attains the object of all sermons, more certainly than the kind which is called exhaustive? In editorial work there can be no question about the high uses of brevity. Few newspaper writers, whatever the theme, care to exceed a column in any given discussion in one issue; and the ablest of them cover the ground thoroughly in that, or shorter space. The typical sermon, however, is two columns long or more.

We are tempted to say that all the best appeals to the public of this country are briefly phrased. Not only are the best sermons and the best editorials short and crisp but so are the best orations. Edward Everett, the Cicero of America in the Civil War era, was chosen as the orator of the day at Gettysburg, and his address there was as scholarly as it was prolonged. But the one address which outlived the day was Lincoln's, a few simple words simply spoken. Probably Beecher's eloquence touched its highest point during the fifteen minutes of his trial at Brooklyn when he answered the direct and leading question of his counsel, William H. Everts. Wendell Phillips' three-hundred-word characterization of Rufus Choate, the criminal lawyer, "of whose health thieves asked before they began to steal," was his masterpiece. Patrick Henry set the American colonies on fire with a speech not ten minutes long. The history-making speech which Shakespeare put in the mouth of Antony is not too prolonged for a declamation at school, but Shakespeare did not stretch the license of the dramatist when he made it turn the mob, that had but now applauded Brutus, into a pack of bloodhounds on the trail of the conspirators.

Undoubtedly a brief, if cogent discourse, requires more ability in the production than a sermon covering the same points but twice or three times as long. It is easier to write a long speech, a long article or a long sermon, than a short one. Condensing is hard work, but the thoughtful clergyman who acquires the habit will never have to ask why people don't go to church; the orator who gets it will be asked to speak often from the same platform; the well-informed editor who has it needs no stronger weapon of debate.

LABOR DAY.

Labor Day, the most recent of American national holidays, will have its second celebration in this city Monday. There will be a general suspension of business, and the day will be given over to parade, oratory and social enjoyment. It is perhaps not out of the way to note that while the American workmen are honoring the day set apart for them by act of the Congress, the former queen, surrounded by her friends, will celebrate her birthday, with all of the old-time pomp that may be summoned.

Labor Day was instituted that throughout the nation attention might be called to that vast and important body of the citizens of the nation, the bone and sinew of the Republic, whose tasks call for untiring attention to their performance. That the right to organize may be exemplified, for without organizations there would be no celebration, nor in fact would there be a day to celebrate. It is essentially a day on which the dignity and nobility of labor may be eulogized and apostrophized, and the men whose toils are thus glorified see in their part in the greatness of the nation a new meaning and significance.

What the nation owes to the men who have made the name of American workman famous, is incalculable. It was not always the man whose brain gave birth to the great idea who deserved the credit of the invention which revolutionized a trade or a business. It is more often the man who, working at the lathe or bench, thought out the practical application of the machine or the full working of the part. It was not always the thinker who could put into concrete form his idea for the saving of labor, but his suggestion has more often been made applicable to a plant by the workman. It is to the hard-working and conscientious man before the hammer and the roll, at the furnace and the forge, that the preeminence of American manufactures of steel and iron are due. It was a workman who made the steam engine what it is, a workman who made the spinning jenny the practical machine, who enabled the air-brake and car-coupling to be successfully applied.

No nation has produced such accurate and painstaking workmen as those whose handiwork now spans the streams of the world, ploughs the oceans into productive commercial furrows and draws the commerce of the nations along the iron highways. It is not all that the workmen of our country have in them the blood of all nations, that they combine the thoughtfulness of the Briton and the skill of the Gaul, the tenacity of the Teuton and the versatility of the Latin, but with the freedom of the Republic has come an era of general education and of special information which has never before been equalled. Coupled with the qualities which have made the leaders in state and war-craft, there is in the American workman an infinite capacity for taking pains. In no other country do the shops turn out so much high-grade work, all because the men who have made the name "American" stamped upon a product a guarantee of quality have been schooled to do their best with the most insignificant part, so that the finished product is a combination of perfectly made portions.

It is perhaps the first time that Labor Day is to be celebrated at a time when the workmen of the foremost branch of national industry are not at their tasks. From end to end of the country organized labor is at dangers drawn with the employers. This too after a period of activity during which high wages have been earned, makes the time one for reflection. The wealth of the bosses, the comparative independence of the workmen, the strength of the unions and the strong feeling in favor of labor, as meaning organizations, are the factors. Outside of the mere matter of the men who quit work there is another side; the men whose work depends upon the working of all the trades which are concerned in the turning out of the ultimate product. It is now the question of the interdependence of all men, and this will have to be reckoned with all over the country, wherever the men of any trade strike for what they deem their rights. Now a strike means the throwing out of employment of an army of men who have no grievance but that of their brethren. This celebration of Labor Day will be an object lesson in that it will show that there is success before the great strike only when all men whose labor enters into the final result are a unit. It is safe to say that as there can be no absolute trust or combination of capital so there will never come the time, no matter how wise it might be that such should be the result, that labor will be a unit in its demands and acts.

It is, then, the true meaning of Labor Day that the dignity of labor, the brotherhood of men and the upbuilding of the character of the tradesman should be taught and in the full comprehension of this brotherhood will lie the future equality of the laborer and the employer. In this way only can there be safety. It is not that there must be war between the elements, but peace and unity, that there will result a bettering of conditions for all men. When the man with vast capital in his works lies awake nights wondering if he will be able to run on and thus meet the advances he has secured to keep his men employed, and the men who make it possible for him to carry out his plans for greater output, sleepless think of whether or not they will be kept at work so that they may pay for their homes and educate their children, there must grow up a feeling of antagonism. But when there comes that understanding between the employer and the workman, when each credits the other with fairness and a sense of justice, there will be a condition close to the millennium, for then will each secure the just recompense for his toil, for it is as much toil to strive for markets and to keep the fires ablaze as to fill the orders and utilize the heat of the furnace.

Touching the gubernatorial talk, Judge Estee is too good a man to have such a variegated assortment of fool friends.

FILIPINO PRETENSIONS.

Sixto Lopez talks like a man who would offer terms to the United States about the management of its property. His interviews in Honolulu are couched in the phrases of an ultimatum. Yet when all has been said, the fact remains that Sixto Lopez represents nothing more than the desire of the tenants upon a parcel of American real estate in the Far East to oust the owner and take possession under a kind of squatter's right.

The Filipinos never had title to the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands and therefore have not been deprived of it by the Americans. The sovereign was Spain. Every effort of the Filipinos to get title from Spain had proved abortive; and the nations of the world, up to the 1st of May, 1898, recognized Spain as the sole proprietor. So did Aguinaldo and his friends by virtue of \$600,000 in hand paid to abandon their armed contest of title. Then came the war between the United States and Spain, during and after which the former acquired a double title to the Philippines, one by conquest and one by purchase. The one by conquest is as good as England's title to Ireland or Germany's to Alsace-Lorraine or America's to California; the one by purchase is as good as Germany's title to Heligoland or as America's to Alaska. The Filipino tenants were not consulted. They, however, tried to dispute the right of the United States to take possession and their organization was wiped out and their leader put in jail. Those who are still out in the woods occasionally potting a landlord's agent are of the same kidney as the Irishmen who, after the Parnell fight had ended and British sovereignty was assured, now and then got behind a hedge and fired at a redeater. But what did it all amount to?

Upon these grounds there is nothing in the contention of the Filipinos that their country had been wrested from them and their independence taken away. As for their "country," it belonged to somebody else and now belongs to us; as to their "independence," they never had any and what little they pretended to have Aguinaldo sold to Spain for \$200,000. The main contention of the Filipinos is that they are being governed without their consent. But so is the minority political party in the United States. So are our Indians and so is a large extent our negroes. International law does not require the consent of the governed as a guarantee of sovereignty; it is now the laws of this country. What our colonial forefathers once said on the subject is now regarded as a glittering generality intended to entice votes. That it was not sincere except in a very narrow sense is proved by the fact that the people who formulated it held slaves.

Judging from his interviews, Sixto Lopez is permitting the so-called Anti-Imperialist Society of Boston, the City of Cranks, to talk through him. He carries their platitudes with the precision of a telephone. That is probably the reason why he has been permitted to talk sedition and treason without hindrance, the Anti-Imperialist Society being regarded as too inconsequential and harmless for serious treatment at the hands of the authorities.

THE SHORT DAY POLICY.

No man ever rose to the control of a great manufactory who insisted on working but eight hours a day. No clerk ever got to be an A. T. Stewart or a John Wanamaker who began by talking for short hours.

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

We have never felt much sympathy with eight-hour movements. In every well-regulated morning newspaper office the hours of work, and the hardest kind of work at that, range from one p. m. to one a. m. and beyond if there is work to do until four a. m. The men at the head of the profession of journalism got their training under such time-conditions and something of the same sort might be said of the men at the head of any profession, any business or any trade. The men who succeed in this world do not figure much on hours of daily recreation. They don't watch the clock. They are more likely to work sixteen hours a day than eight. By these methods they acquire the competency which gives them an old age of leisure and travel. The eight-hour man stays poor.

The workmen of England have established such an elaborate system of laying off that English manufacturers are being beaten at every turn in the world's market by American manufacturers, and the result is as bad for British labor as it is for British capital. In the United States, labor has generally labored and so long as it continues to do so, even under the disadvantage of occasional strikes, it will keep itself employed and be the best-fed and the best-housed and the best-clothed labor in the world.

"Keep everlastingly at it," is the advice which every successful man gives to those who want to profit by his methods of success. "Eight hours for labor, eight hours for recreation and eight hours for sleep," sounds well but it was never in the mouth of any man who helped make the world go round.

LABOR.

Labor day brings out a strong American element which is in refreshing contrast with the dominant labor of the group. Without it we should be at the mercy of the Orientals; with it we have a dependable working class which may be trusted, withal, to guard the ark of the American covenant in these islands. To increase the numbers of those who celebrate this day is one of the highest duties of our statesmanship. Hawaii needs all the white skilled labor it can support and ought to support all it gets. The Advertiser, though believing that the American citizen is not fit to become a peasant of the cane fields and that the hewing of wood and the drawing of water is the function of a servile class, believes with equal tenacity that, in the skilled trades and mechanic arts, the American should have the right of way, here as elsewhere under the flag.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain. That this great medicine did for him it has done for others."

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It would welcome a law denying the right of Asiatics to carry on trades anywhere in the United States and denying the right of people living in the United States to teach their trades. Such a law would add materially to the white American population of this group without disturbing the foundations upon which rests the prosperity of all our people, capitalist and laborer alike.

WHEN THE DOOR OPENED.

The latest publication by the bureau of statistics at Washington is mainly devoted to a review of the world's trade with China. Previous to 1842 China had no trade treaties whatever with foreign countries, and her commerce with the rest of the world was of a desultory kind. Of the beginning of American trade with the Flowery Kingdom it is related that in 1784 a vessel sailed from New York for Canton and completed the round trip in fifteen months. She carried American goods and returned with Chinese products, and the venture was so successful that a trade was established which grew until it was second alone to that of Great Britain. However, it was not until after the "opium war" in 1842 that China permitted foreigners to land on her shores and engage in business. Previous to that the foreigner who approached for trade purposes was compelled to do business through the "hong" merchants who maintained warehouses at the few ports where foreigners were permitted to land their goods. One of the consequences of the opium war was the opening of four ports where foreigners might live. This was followed by commercial treaties with several powers, including the United States. And this in turn led in 1858 to the acceptance of foreign ministers by the Chinese court. And since then a little has been gained each year against the insularity of the Chinese people until the whole empire may be said to be opened up to foreign trade, at least so far as the consent of the Chinese government goes. In 1900, despite the falling off due to the Boxer rebellion, the United States exported goods to the value of \$24,000,000 to China and took from there goods to the value of \$28,000,000. In China the balance of trade is still against us, but our exports are growing fast, having more than doubled during the past few years.

When England had secured certain commercial rights as the result of her opium war, President John Tyler resolved to get the same rights for the merchants and seamen of the United States. So he sent Caleb Cushing as ambassador extraordinary with power to negotiate a trade treaty with the Chinese emperor. And the letter of authority with which Mr. Cushing was equipped is unique enough to be most interesting. It stilted yet childlike diction irresistibly recalls the Indian oratory so faithfully set down in the school readers of fifty years ago. We are reminded of some such scenes as Powhatan and his braves assembled around the council fire, as an emissary of the Great White Father patronizingly tells them what the coming of the paleface means.

"I, John Tyler, President of the United States," commences this message to the Chinese emperor, "send you this letter of peace and friendship, signed by my own hand. 'I hope your health is good. China is a great empire, extending over a great part of the world. The Chinese are numerous. You have millions and millions of subjects. The twenty-six United States are as large as China, though our people are not so numerous. The rising sun looks upon the great mountains and rivers of China. When he sets, he looks upon mountains and rivers equally large in the United States. Our territory extends from ocean to ocean, and on the west we are divided from your dominions only by the sea. Leaving the mouth of one of our great rivers and going constantly toward the setting sun, we sail to Japan and the Yellow Sea.

"Now, my words are that the governments of two such great countries should be at peace. It is proper, and according to the will of heaven, that they should respect each other and act wisely. I therefore send to your court Caleb Cushing, one of the wise and learned men of my country. On his first arrival in China he will inquire for your health. He has strict orders to go to your great city of Peking and there to deliver this letter. He will have with him secretaries and interpreters. 'The Chinese love to trade with our people and to sell them tea and silk, for which our people pay silver, and sometimes other articles. But if the Chinese and Americans trade, there should be rules, so that they shall not break your laws or our laws. Our minister, Caleb Cushing, is authorized to make a treaty to regulate trade. Let it be just. Let there be no unfair advantage on either side. Let the people trade, not only at Canton, but also at Amoy, Nippon, Shanghai, Fuchau, and all other places as may offer profitable exchanges both

to China and the United States, provided that they do not break your laws or our laws. Therefore we doubt not that you will be pleased that our messenger of peace, with this letter in his hand, shall come to Peking and there deliver it; and that your great officers will, by your order, make a treaty with him to regulate affairs of trade, so that nothing may happen to disturb the peace between China and America. Let the treaty be signed by your own imperial hand. It shall be signed by mine, by the authority of our great council, the Senate.

"And so may your health be good and may peace reign. Written at Washington, this 12th of July, 1843."

President Tyler gained his point, being added by the fact that the British, in the previous year, had forcibly opened certain ports. A peaceable trade began with China and it has been gradually extending and ramifying until it now counts heavily in the commercial statistics of both countries and affects the well-being of nearly every Chinese province. The course of the American diplomats during the Boxer crisis and after has been such as to "save the face" of China and, from the contrasts it affords, should be the means of adding, year by year, to our commercial privileges in the great empire.

We are glad that United States Attorney Baird has taken a new tack in the matter of trying cases brought by sailors against ship's officers. After hearing what the complainants had to say in the John Lund case he made up his mind that conviction would be impossible and moved the discharge of the accused mate, Col. Baird will be safe in taking this course nine times out of ten in the walking delegate prosecutions, as Hawaiian juries, from long experience with the sea-faring class and having regard for the business of this port, are not likely to accept the evidence of the delegate and his feckless dupes at par.

The most conspicuous haunts at the Queen's party and the ones most anxious to stoop low and acquire the agile bend of humility, were the professional Americans who are engaged in teaching patriotic habits to the old annexation party here. Nothing delights one of these gentry more than to crook the back under the Royal standard and receive a condescending nod from the former sovereign. Most of these professional patriots would mortgage their claim on the Fourth of July for a celluloid decoration or a chance to carry the Royal train.

It does not follow, as a correspondent thinks, because some of the mates lately arraigned on charges of brutality pleaded guilty, that the charges were true. The men found it more profitable to plead guilty than to wait and stand trial. So far as witnesses were concerned the cards were stacked against the mates and they concluded that it would take too much time to fight.

Judging from the Eastern papers the old slogan, "The Chinese must go," has been transformed into "The Chinese must come."

Rapid transit at last! Shy, mules, shy!

RALLY OF CHINESE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed a more shocking, inhuman enforcement of law. Then again, you have witnessed the separation of wives from husbands, children from fathers and mothers etc., etc., until the very pen revolts at the recital of them. You have heard a United States Judge state from the bench "that he never did believe Chinese, did not believe Chinese, and never would believe Chinese testimony." This, too, in a country where Chinese testimony has been given due weight for the past fifty years, without materially affecting justice.

Not only have you seen the injustice to persons from this most iniquitous exclusion act, but already you are beginning to feel its baleful effects on the prosperity of the country. For the work of labor several of the smaller sugar plantations have had to close down and suspend operations. Ownership in sugar stock has already depreciated on account of the acknowledged scarcity of labor. The price of labor in the rice fields has so greatly appreciated that some planters admit that without a remedy their finish is in sight. Singular to say, the only class of labor that can meet this contingency is Chinese, as they are the only people who can work in the rice patches. This industry is almost wholly controlled by Chinese capital, and the loss in its enforced abandonment will be theirs. Although misery loves company, it will not palliate your sufferings to know that the sugar planter perishes with you. You say we admit all you say and now ask for the remedy. You all know that if nature's laws prevailed here and Chinese who were worthy to come here be allowed to come, is the remedy. How must this happy state to be brought about? I am as firm in the belief that if the great and glorious United States government, on being informed of the conditions here in Hawaii, is asked for the necessary relief, will grant it, as I am that I am alive. There is no doubt that it is a great honor for Hawaii to be a part of that great nation. One of the rights retained by the people of the Anglo-Saxon race is to petition the government for relief when exigencies require it. I therefore urge you to petition Congress for the enactment of a law permitting a definite number of Chinese to come to Hawaii. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that Congress has the power to govern the territories as it pleases. Therefore, notwithstanding the exclusion law, it can relieve the distress in Hawaii by granting permission for, say 5,000 Chinese laborers to come here each year, or it can do so with a limitation that said laborers shall return at the end of three years if such is thought advisable. I should advise this course of procedure, and should urge immediate action in preparing the petition.

In regard to the iniquitous exclusion law as applied to the Chinese in the United States, of which we now form a part, I should advise the memorializing of Congress by a great petition to be signed by every willing signer, requesting that said law be allowed to terminate and that for ten years it be not renewed. The present immigration laws of the United States, before spoken of by me, are quite adequate for this or any country. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

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